The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,110.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

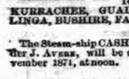
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo	14
„ Carwar	7	„ Galle	15
„ Mangalore	8	„ Negapatam	16
„ Cannanore	9	„ Pondicherry	19
„ Tellicherry	9	„ Madras	21
„ Calicut	10	„ Coconada	23
„ Beypore	10	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Cochin	11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Alleppy	12	„ Gopanpore	25
„ Tuticorin	13	„ False Point	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	27

This route is the most expeditious and inexpensive for the Nilgherries District, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	15
„ Kurrachee	Dec. 2	„ Fao	15
„ Gundure	2	„ Bushire	16
„ Muscat	4	„ Linga	18
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Bunder Abbas	20
„ Linga	8	„ Muscat	22
„ Bushire	10	„ Guadur	24
„ Fao	12	„ Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
First Class	2 0	2 1	2 0	2 0	2 0
Second Class	1 0 12	1 0 0	1	0 1 0	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8 0	0	0 0	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accomodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The new Passenger Steamer FLORA, 2,320 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA:

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste.....	£50	£35
To Suez.....	£36	£22

[*See Special Advertisement.*]

The Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 16th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by Mail Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with The P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have a Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller finds an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7d. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 18th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The s. s. PEARL, William Morrison Commander, will sail for Malabar Coast, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., instead of MONDAY, the 20th instant.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

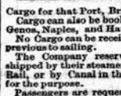
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 400	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

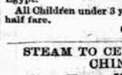


THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eardley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

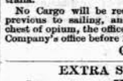


THE s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons and 300 H. P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)



MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez.....	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 850 effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds.), W. Richards, Commander. This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

Rates of Passage Money:

1st Class to Liverpool.....	£ 50
1st class to Suez	£ 30
1st class to Malta	£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

£15 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first class full power iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power, (lately of Allan's, Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal), on the 14th JANUARY 1872.

FARE, INCLUDING FOOD, Rs. 150.

It is necessary, to prevent disappointment, that intending Passengers should make prompt application to the Undersigned, otherwise the Agents of the Steamer will proceed to fill up the Cabin space with cargo unless Passages are immediately booked.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—Should a sufficient number of Native Passengers offer, separate accommodation will be provided for them. Fare—Rs. 150.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....£ 50 0	...	£ 35 0	... £ 19 0
„ Port Said...£ 37 0	...	£ 23 0	... £ 14 6
„ Suez .....£ 36 0	...	£ 22 9	... £ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

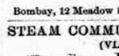
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22 0	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said.....	36	24	9-10
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

Under instruction, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY at the 22nd, TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 23rd, and FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 1 p. m. on each day, on account of the concerned, the following packages saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane, ex Godabux:—

About 864 Packages Sundries, and addressed cases of private effects. Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Agents for Lloyds.

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome Plated 5, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Nash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c., at Modykhana.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his late residence, at Modykhana, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordas Mojjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plate Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, by J. Bennett and Co., a fine full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of Choice Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 18th, and TUESDAY, the 19th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., the property of C. E. Benn, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A choice collection of Shrubs, Plants, and Ferns, namely about three hundred and fifty pots, and two or three dozen tubs, including Powrea, Bougainvillea, Crimson Passion Flower, Bignonias of various kinds, Hephanotis, Roupelia, Myrtle, Sweetbriar, Honeysuckle, Waxplants, Begonias of various kinds, Heliotrope, Allamanda, Cleaus Rosea, sweetleaved Verbena, sweetleaved Geranium, Adiantenis, Caladium, Alocasia, Ferns, &c., &c.

The above on view at Mr. Fox's Bungalow, Mahaluxmee, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., on Thursday, the 23rd instant, and the six following days.

1 English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new.
1 Set of English double Harness, nearly new.
1 Handsome English-built Brougham, with chesnut Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Colored, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 to 8.
7 „ T Cloth.
1 Case Silk-bordered Dhooties.
2 „ „ Sarries.
2 „ Prints, &c., &c.

On account of whom it may concern—

B. S. & Co. on top, B in middle. B. B. & Co. below—3 Cases Medicines, saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE WONDERFUL AND ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL TROUPE,

THE GREGORYS,

who are Every Evening honoured by the Patronage of the Elite and Fashion of Bombay.

NEW PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT,

For the Benefit of the GIFTED and FAVORITE ARTIST, Mdlle. GERTRUDE GREGORY.

NEW SONGS, NEW FEATS, NEW PANTOMIMES.

THE GREAT TRAPEZE ACT by Mdlle. GERTRUDE and her Brother JOHN—must be seen to be appreciated.

SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER AT PUNCH AND JUDY.

THE HIGHLY TRAINED DOGS, PONIES, AND MONKEYS, ARE UNIVERSAL FAVORITES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, BENEFIT OF EVERYBODY'S FAVOURITE, BESSIE GREGORY.

Early application for Seats for TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW is necessary.

Plan of Dress Circle at Bundy & Co.'s, Fort.

TENDERS are required for supplying the BOMBAY GUN CLUB with PIGEONS. Applications to be made to Mr. HAMMOND at his Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

THE privilege of WASHING WOOL in the SEA at the Western side of Worlee, from 1st January to 31st December 1872, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, on MONDAY, the 4th December 1871, at 3 P.M. Conditions of Sale can be learnt on application at the Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 17th November 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The BROACH MUNICIPALITY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a PUMPING ENGINE, with PIPES, &c., for supplying the TOWN with WATER from the RIVER NERBUDDA, according to the following Specification:—

Portable Engine of 12-H. P., together with a Pump or Pumps, for raising about 700 Gallons of Water per minute to a height of 60 Feet, including all Gearing and Connections complete.

1,216 Feet of 6-Inch Cast-iron Piping, 40 lbs. per foot.

Regulating Tank (5 Feet), to be raised about 20 Feet above the old City Walls.

One Engine Shed.

One Engineman's Hut.

The price to include all labour for erecting, carriage, and contingent expenses. All ready for working.

The Contractor to state the time of completion and the rate at which he will work the Engine for 12 hours daily during Three Months, including Coals, Labour, &c.

Tenders to be delivered, not later than the 26th instant, to the Undersigned, from whom also further information may be obtained.

Ed. MacCARTHY,
Secretary, Broach Municipality.

Broach, 18th November 1871.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

JEWELLERY, SILVER PLATE,

GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS,

CARTE-DE-VISITE ALBUMS,

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCRAP ALBUMS,

FANCY WORK CASES AND BOXES,

WRITING DESKS,

STATIONERY CABINETS,

ENVELOPE CASES, JEWEL BOXES,

INK STANDS, in great variety,

BEZIQUE, PLAYING CARDS,

CHESS BOARDS AND MEN,

TRAVELLING BAGS,

DESPATCH AND CASH BOXES,

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,

COLOUR BOXES, BRUSHES, PALETTES,

WATER FILTERS,

BINOCULARS AND MAGNIFYING GLASSES,

PENS AND PENCILS,

WRITING AND COPYING INKS,

COPYING PRESSES, STANDS, BOOKS,

and all essentials for the Copying Press,

CUTLERY, COFFEE PERCOLATORS,

PORTABLE TENT LAMPS,

DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENES,

TOOL CHESTS,

First-class made BYCYCLES,

LETTER WEIGHING SCALES,

BREAD PLATTERS AND KNIVES,

STEREOSCOPES AND SLIDES.

Illustrated and priced Lists sent free by Post on application:

SOUNDY AND CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH STOCK OF SUPERIOR CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.
DAWSON'S do.
NOBLE'S do.
MADURA, No. 1.
Do. No. 2.
BLUCHER, No. 1.

PONDICHERRY CIGARS.

INDIANAS.
LONG COMMON.
DINDIGUL, No. 1.
Do. No. 2, expected within a few days.

COCONADA.

BURMA CHEROOTS.
BABINGTON do.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORY BY

WILKIE COLLINS.

IN THE

"ENGLISHMAN'S"

SATURDAY EVENING JOURNAL

Of the 16th December next,

Will be commenced an Original Story by WILKIE COLLINS, the Copyright of which for India has been purchased by the Proprietors of the *Englishman*.

Orders should be addressed, without delay, to the Manager, *Englishman*, 9 Hare Street, Calcutta.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, &c., By W. W. Greener, Birmingham.

1 Double Gun, No. 8817, Pin 12 bore.....		Rs. 280
1 do „ 9215, C F 12 „		305
1 do „ 11035, „ 16 „		300
1 do „ 8899, „ 12 „		220
1 Double Rifle „ 11094, „ 16 „		470
1 do „ 1626, „ 16 „		400
1 do for Snider Ammunition, No. 9436.....		292
1 do do „ 10484.....		235
5 Sporting Sniders, each		72
1 do		80

Cartridge Cases, Wads, &c., to suit the above.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET,

POONA.

HAVE just received an entire NEW STOCK of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, a few of which we enumerate below:—

LADIES'

French and English Kid Bootees.
Ditto ditto Boots.
Cashmere Boots, in Black, Brown, and Drab, to fasten over instep with Elastic Bands, with and without Heels.
Glove Kid and Cashmere House Boots.
White Kid and Jean Boots, with and without Heels.
Glazed Kid Shoes, with Heels and Rozetts.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROZETTS.

GENTLEMEN'S

Enamelled Napoleon and Brown Hide Boots.
Calf Threequarters or Butcher Boots.
Glove Kid Elastic-side Boots, Dress.
Ditto ditto ditto with Patent Golosh, Dress.
All Patent ditto ditto Dress.
All Calfskin ditto ditto Parade.
Kid Top Calf Golosh ditto Walking.
Calf Crequed boots, Elastic-sides Double Soles.
Calf Shooting Boots to Lace, and with Hook Fastenings.
Brown Hide ditto ditto ditto
Brown Calf Elastic-side Boots, Walking.
Canvas ditto ditto ditto
Buckskin ditto ditto ditto
Glove Kid, Patent Calf, Calfskin, Brown Calf, and Canvas Shoes, with Elastic-sides and to Lace.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SLIPPERS.

Gaiters, in Brown Hide and Waterproof Canvas, with Button and Loop Fastenings

BOYS' BOOTS.

In Calfskin and Enamelled Leather.
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contracted for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Address-ees. Passengers landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old-established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Dividends, and Retired Allowances, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and re-sales effected in stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN, Manager.

156 Leadenhall, Street, 23 Regent Street, 10 North John Street, } LONDON. LIVERPOOL.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

NOTICES.

BURRA KHUBBER.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.

BUS.—SALAAM!

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

THE UNITED VICTORIA and COLABA RECLAMATION and PIER COMPANY, Limited (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the ELEVENTH DAY of DECEMBER next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before it.—The Sixth day of November

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
20,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	655
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	197½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,460
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,505
8,000	150	all		Freyo Land & Pier Co. Ld.	132
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	850
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21	2·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	* £20	10	9·15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	4	3 10·2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19	6·5	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50		Albert Mills Co
600	1,250	all	Nil.		Alexandra Spinning
500	2,500	all	200*		Alliance Spinning
100	5,5·0	all	...		Bombay
900	1,000	all	35*		Bombay United
1,000	150	150	25*		Broach Mills
750	2,000	all	...		Dhurumsey Spinning
750	2,000	all	250 p.c.		Great Eastern
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.		Manockji Petit's
900	1,0·0	all	Nil.		Morarjee Spinning
800	2,500	all	125*		Oriental
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.		Royal

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co
300	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Karachee
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co
200	1,000	500	40 do.	Bombay Press Co
200	500	all	53 do.	Do New
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company
500	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co
350	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co
150	5,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co
200	2,000	1,800	20 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co
250	5,000	1,667	75 pc	Imperial Press Co
800	4,000	1,000	120 pc	Kurrachee Press Co
2,000	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co
125	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
50,000	50	all	4½ pc	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pc.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	31
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Treacher & Co	380
3,000	250	all	6 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—21ST NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st November, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st November, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 20th November, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 40 minutes.

Via Turkey, 20th November, 4-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st November, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 34 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 21st November, 4-47 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 18 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 2·th to 9 P.M. of the 21st November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	2 47	0 6
,, Galle	2 29	1 42
,, Kurrachee	2 27	0 5
,, Madras	0 44	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21st Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 21st Nov., 2-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 19th Nov., 4-50 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th Nov., 7-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 20th Nov., 4-50 P.M. From America, via Russia, 21st Nov., 4-47 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fore; Persian line right to London.

LONDON 21st to November, 2 P.M.—Latest received "Calcutta, 21st, 4-30 P.M."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s. to £3
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£4 10s. 0d. to £4 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 11s. 2d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bds	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	To ship.
Havre	Coffee	
Overland	Shawls	£3 3s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Oliver Madeleine	Desbats	Mauritius, Oct. 29.
	Messenger	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 25

DEPARTURES

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Arcot (s)	Day	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Gladstone, Woolacott, to Colombo.
Ship Berlin, Smale, to Calcutta.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
17	Viceroy (s)	Taylor	London, —
	Mabel	Wright	Liverpool, July 20.
	Coimbatore	Houston	Cardiff, July 4.
	Strathclyde (s)	Pearson	Bombay, Nov. 7.
	Moulmein (s)	Ewert	Akyab, Nov 14.
	Indus	Adam	London, Aug. 5.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 21st Nov., 11-30 A.M.—French Mail steamer Ava from Aden arrived.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.

Jacob, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Browne, Major, 58th Foot, on medical certificate, from Seaforte.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 21.

Peters, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, to Belgaum.
Leahy, Ensign, 44th Regiment, to join, to Kamptee.
Lane, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Canaanore.
Wilson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Moultan.
Hervey, Colonel, 25th Regiment N. I., to join, to Malabar Coast.
Bell, Captain, 56th Regiment, to join, to Poona.
De la Voye, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Hogg, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment P. N. I., to rejoin, to Mecan Meer.
Flood, Captain, 1-2nd Queen's, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Segrave, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Reed, Surgeon, 3rd Madras Cavalry, to rejoin, to Hingolee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—Capt Walter Elliot Rutherfurd of the Ben S C, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

SURG MAJ J F SHEKLETON is appointed to officiate temporarily as Mint Master, Calcutta, vice Lt-Col J F Tennant, deputed on special duty.

SURG H E BUSTEED is appointed to officiate temporarily as Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

MR J TWEEDIE received charge of the Office of Post Master General of Bengal from Mr W H Verner on the afternoon of the 19th October 1871.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj Robert Gordon Rogers, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 20th Punjab Regt of N I,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Capt Henry William Pitcher, V C, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infy Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

With reference to the notification issued by the P W D No. 411, dated 31st Oct 1871, the services of Capt G O'Connor, of the R A, late temporary Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Irrigation Branch, N W P, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 1st Nov 1871.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Ordnance Dept.—2nd Capt S Cargill, of the R A, to officiate as 3rd class Comsry of Ordnance during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain G Lamb, or until further orders.

Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals W G Trousdell, M D, appointed to the Ben Presidency, having reported his arrival from Ceylon on the 20th Sept 1871, is brought on the strength of the administrative staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, vice Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals J Summers, who has proceeded to England.

Dr Trousdell is directed to relieve Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals T Best of the medical superintendence of the Lahore Circle, the latter officer proceeding to Rawal Pindee to assume medical charge of the Peshawur Circle.

Capt F V Eyre, 3rd class Comsry of Ord, having rejoined from leave, will officiate as 2nd class Comsry of Ord, with effect from 21st Oct 1871, vice Capt J Stewart, offg 1st class; Capt G Lamb reverting to his substantive grade of 3rd class from the same date.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Frontier Force—Hasara Mountain Battery.

Lt G Swinley, 2nd Sub, to officiate as 1st Sub, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt H J deLautour, or until further orders.

The services of Lt A P Currie 2nd Squad officer, 3rd Regt Bom Light Cav, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Cadre of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry Lt (Capt in 21st Hussars) A H Taylor, to be Capt, from 27th Oct, in room of Capt (Bt Lt-Col) J P A Theobald, placed on the retired list.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt John Colledge, 4th Nov 1871.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—Lt Albert Fitz William Taylor, 12th Nov 1871.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th November 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

1st Bat 17th Foot—Capt Cecil M'Pherson to be Maj, from the 16th Sept 1871.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

104th Foot—Capt Charles Henry Lonsdale, from the 105th Foot, to be Capt, vice Wolseley, who exchanges, dated 3rd Nov 1871.

105th Foot—Capt George Benjamin Wolseley, from the 104th Foot, to be Capt, vice Lonsdale, who exchanges, dated 3rd Nov 1871.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Jhansie—Maj H St G Tucker, Ben Infy, doing general duty at Cawnpore, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Garlick, who vacates, dated 3rd Nov 1871.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st N I—Lt J A Miley, Qr-Mr, to be Adjt, vice Hallett, confirmed in the Commissariat Dept, dated 7th Nov 1871.

Capt G R Gryills, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Offg Qr-Mr, vice Miley, dated 7th Nov 1871.

Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the C-in-C in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ens Lestock C H Macwhirter, of the 62nd Regt, dated 1st Nov 1871.

The appointment of Captain A A LeMesurier, 1st Bat 14th Regt, to be Station Staff Officer at Puchmurree, vice Fraser, is cancelled.

Maj H Fellowes, S C, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Jullundur, for general duty, at his own request.

The C-in-C is pleased to appoint Capt J Harger, of the 2nd Bat 25th Foot, to officiate as a Brig Maj, during the absence on field service of Capt C E Bates, or until further orders.

Capt Harger is posted to Morar, and directed to join at once.

Capt A D Butter, S C, 1st Wing Sub 43rd N I, has been appointed A-de-C to Brig Genl G Bourchier, C B, Comdg Cachar Column Looshai Expeditionary Force; and Capt J G Cockburn, 1st Bat 6th Foot, A-de-C to Brig Genl C H Brownlow, C B, Comdg Chittagong Column.

With the sanction of H R H the Field Marshal C-in-C, the following officers are permitted to exchange battalions:—

19th Foot—Lt G H Reynolds, 2nd bat, with Lt and Local Capt C Skinner, 1st bat.

Lt G B Behan, 2nd bat, with Lt and Local Capt J F Fraser, 1st bat.

Capt W Bennett, 2nd bat, with Capt A B Morgan, 1st bat.

Capt and Bt Maj W H St Hill, 2nd bat, with Capt M Williams, 1st bat.

Lt A J C Cunningham, R E, is qualified to act as Instructor in Army Signalling.

With the concurrence of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, H R H the Field Marshal C-in-C has sanctioned an exchange of services between Lt E G Clayton, Royal (Ben) Engrs, and Lt W G Nicholson, R E (Imperial List,) now in England, with effect from the 1st Oct 1871.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed and join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st January, and to study therein till 1st Nov 1872:—Lt H A Graves, 24th Ben R A; Cornet R F Trotter, 4th Hussars.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th Sept 1871:—Hospital Apprentice W A Weston, Landour Depot.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Lahore Division Order, dated the 23rd Oct, appointing Asst Surg K P Gupta, M B, in medical charge of the Wing 24th N I at Umritsar, to the medical charge of the Depot 4th Goorkhas, at Bukloh.

Morar Station Order dated the 18th Oct, appointing Asst Surg W E Riordan, R H A, to the medical charge of the Brig Staff, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Staff Asst Surg J Martin permitted to resign.

41st Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd Oct, appointing Lt W K Westropp to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, vice Capt H H Kelly.

58th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Oct, appointing Ens C H S Gambier to be Interpreter to the regt.

12th Ben Cav—Regtl Order, dated the 31st Oct, making the following temporary appointments, pending the return of Lt Col P S Yorke, 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, from furlough:—

Capt H A McNair, offg 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer.

Lt C Egan, 2nd Squad Sub and offg 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

24th N I—Regtl Order, dated the 17th Oct, directing Asst Surg K P Gupta, M B, attached to the regt, to proceed to Umritsar, and assume medical charge of the Wing 24th N I, with effect from the 27th July.

39th N I—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd Oct, appointing Capt H I Bayley, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Capt A Harrison, and permitting the return from furlough of Capt F Gellie.

42nd N I—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Oct, appointing Lt W Brydon, Qr-mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt R D Beeston.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th November 1871.

Officers in command are informed that the departure of H E the C-in-C, on his annual tour, is not to interfere with the routine of correspondence, which must continue to be forwarded to Simla, to "Officers in charge" of the different Offices remaining at that place; communications only of a very important or urgent character being referred to the Heads of Departments in attendance on H E, through General Officers commanding Divisions and Districts, who will be held responsible that no others are forwarded to the Head Quarters of the C-in-C.

2. Strict compliance with this injunction is requested, as only small Camp Offices will accompany H E, and delay must arise, to the injury alike of the public service and of individuals, on ordinary matters of business are forwarded to Head Quarters, which must necessarily be sent to Simla for disposal. General Officers are requested to issue a Circular to those under their command, directing that all papers intended for Head Quarters be sent to them for transmission.

Adjutant General.

All communications for the Adjutant General's department will be sent to Simla as heretofore. After the 1st December communications of a very urgent nature only may be addressed to the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Camp, Delhi.

Quartermaster General.

All routine correspondence, returns, &c, should be forwarded to Simla; and communications of an urgent nature, forwarded especially for the C-in-C's immediate information or orders, to Army Head Quarters.

Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

All letters, &c. for the Military Secy to the C-in-C, are to be forwarded to Head Quarters.

Judge Advocate General and Deputy Judge Advocate General.

All correspondence to be sent in accordance with departmental instructions

Chief Inspector of Musketry.

Letters, &c., for the Chief Inspector of Musketry will continue to be sent to Simla.

Further instructions will be issued on the termination of the Camp of Exercise.

NOTE.—Particular attention is called to paras. 1 and 2. Letters forwarded to Head Quarters in disregard of the injunctions therein contained will be returned to the officers forwarding them.

The following General Order, by the Govt of India in the Military department, is re-published:—

The scale for the ranks, &c mentioned in this General Order, laid down in para 13, section 12 of the Bengal Military Regulations, is cancelled; that for all other ranks included in the para and section of the Bengal Military Regulations quoted, remaining in force.

No 860, dated the 3rd October 1871—In supersession of G G O No 1,129, dated 23rd December 1862, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following scale, showing the weight of baggage to be allowed to officers when proceeding on inland active service:—

General Officers commanding forces	lbs. Discretional	Maunds. Discretional
Ditto ditto divisions	720	9
Ditto ditto brigades	640	8
Colonels	560	7
Lieutenant Colonels and Majors	480	6
Captains	400	5
Subalterns	320	4
Second class Warrant and Native Commissioned officers, Apothecaries, Assistant Apothecaries, Hospital Apprentices, Departmental Staff Sergeants, Native Doctors, European, Eurasian, and Native clerks	160	2
Native medicals pupils	40	0½
	Officers' Mess. Maunds.	Sergeants' Mess. Maunds.
Regiment of British Cavalry or Infantry	24	8
Wing of British Cavy with headqrs.	13	5
Do do without do	10	4
Do do Infantry with do	18	6
Do do without do	16	5
Troop of British Cavalry, company of Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, or British Infantry	4	2
Head quarters brigade of Royal Artillery	0	4
Battery of Royal Artillery	6	4
Regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry	16	0
Wing of Native Cavalry or Infantry	10	0

Medical and other officers according to relative rank, including warrant officers having honorary commissioned rank.

In ordinary movements, such as relief, the weight of baggage laid down in G G O No. 1,129, dated 23rd Dec 1862 will be adopted.

On occasions of troops proceeding on service into the hills or beyond the frontier, special orders will, in each case, be issued regarding the amount of baggage to be taken by the several ranks.

HOME ORDERS—RETURNS.

The following Horse Guards' General Order, No. 67 of 1871, is, with the sanction of Government, re-published for general information:—

Horse Guards' G O No. 67. (Returns.)—1st September 1871.

The copy of the Monthly Return which, under paragraph 1,484 of "The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," has hitherto been furnished to the Secretary of State for War by regiments and depots of Cavalry and Infantry at home and abroad, is to be discontinued from the 1st proximo.

LEAVE.

The following General Order, by the Govt of India in the Military department, is published for general information.

Forms B and C are to be struck out of the specimen forms No I published with G O 135 of 1870.

No 923, dated the 20th Oct 1871.—The Rt Hon the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to decide that, for the future, military officers in civil employ proceeding on leave of any description, will not be required to obtain No Demand Certificates from either the Civil or Military Account Department, but no Demand Certificates will, as heretofore, be required from officers in military employ applying for furlough or leave out of India on private affairs.

PASSAGES.

Under instructions from Govt it is notified for general information and guidance, with reference to G O Nos 174 and 175, of 1871, that an officer, being a widower and having a child with him, shall be treated as a married officer in regard to his claim, if of the prescribed rank, to a passage for a female servant.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 36
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

A Class for Apprentices meets every evening from 5 to 7 o'clock, in the Fort High School. Master, Mr. MACAFEE. Fee, Rs. 2 per month.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—November 20th, at Lanmaon, Berar, the wife of Captain F. W. Grant, Judge Small Cause Court, of a daughter.
TURNER—November 21st, at Kalbadevie, the wife of Mr. Joseph L. Turner, of a son.

DEATHS.

DIXON—November 18th, at Surat, of low fever, the Rev. William Dixon, A.M., of the British Presbyterian Mission, aged 34.
PAYNE—November 21st, at Bombay, Louisa, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Payne, aged 8 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—November 13th, at 23, Royd Street, Calcutta, the wife of N. J. Cooke, Esq., of a son.
DURHAM—November 13th, at Barce, near Rohtak, the wife of J. J. Durham, Esq., H. M's Indian Customs, of a daughter.
HAROLD—November 13th, at Merlin Lodge, Simla, the wife of Mr. C. Harold, P. W. D., of a son.
STACEY—November 9th, at Assensole, the wife of J. W. Stacey, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.
WOLLASTON—November 13th, at Allahabad, the wife of Neville Wollaston., Esq., Garawars, C. P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALEXANDER—BAGNELL—November 15th, at St. Stephen's, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. Mitchell, Captain Fred. Henry, son of W. Alexander, Esq., of Mussoorie, N. W. P., to Isabella Bagnell, sec. dau. daughter of Captain John Bagnell, late of Kilmore, County Tipperary, Ireland.

DEATH.

KELLY—November 16th, at Lucknow, Claude, the dearly loved child of Captain Kelly, 62nd Regiment, aged eleven months and two days.
WINGTON—November 15th, at Lucknow, of cholera, Edward John, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Winston, aged three years and nine months.
WEAVER—At Delhee, on the 8one, Lizzie Agnes, the beloved wife of J. H. Weaver, Sub-Engineer Irrigation Works, aged 27 years 9 months and 21 days.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44
Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1871.

Is it in pure wantonness that the *Englishman*, when the country has just begun to comfort itself with the thought that there will at all events be no increase of taxation for some time to come, troubles our new-won peace of mind with the disquieting suggestion that the revenue collected by the British Government of India is absurdly small in comparison with that raised by the Mogul Emperor, Aurungzebe? What is Aurungzebe to us, that we should take his rapacity as the measure of our claims on the purses of Indian taxpayers? In the first place, our contemporary speaks very rashly in assuming that the sixty-seven millions of revenue he, on the authority of Mr. Edward Thomas, assigns to Aurungzebe, really represent a much larger sum, in actual value, than the fifty millions paid in these days to the existing Government of India. We assume, for the *Englishman* favours us with no exact information on the subject, that his figures show the gross, not the net, revenue, of the Mogul Empire, at the end of the seventeenth century; and, if this be so, it must be borne in mind that the nominal revenues of native rulers of India were subject to deductions on account of allowances and assignments, which, in comparison with the cost of collection under the English Government, may fairly be called enormous. The merciless machinery of the English revenue system works with unfailing regularity and precision; and our mills grind so "exceeding small" that we can calculate to the fraction of a rupee the outturn of each of the taxes which together yield our annual income; but, with the loose and inaccurate methods of collection formerly in force, and the general prevalence of the custom among officials of all grades of taking toll on the imperial revenue as it passed through their hands, to say nothing of the success with which rich and unscrupulous natives frequently by means of bribery escaped taxation altogether, the paper estimates of the revenues of Hindoo and Mussalman princes must have been for the most part as wide of the mark as Marshal Lebœuf's estimate of the strength of the French army was proved to be when the war of 1870 with Prussia broke out. Letting the figures pass, however, as evidence of what Aurungzebe expected to receive, and reserving for future consideration the difficult question,—towards solving which the *Englishman* only hazards some vague surmises,—as to the differences in the value of silver and in the produce of land in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, we would point out that the statistics with which our contemporary supplies us justify the opposite conclusion to that which he wishes to draw from them.

The important thing to be observed in these figures is the proportion maintained in the times preceding our rule between the land revenue and all other taxes. Of Aurungzebe's sixty-seven millions, the land paid thirty-four, and other taxes thirty-three; that is to say, the land only contributed one-half, instead of, as is usually supposed to have been the case, at least three-fourths, of the whole revenue; and this proportion held good, whatever may have been the amount of the actual receipts. Now, when the *Englishman* urges that the English Government has been misled into reducing the land revenue far below its proper level, we answer that other taxes have been reduced by us in a far greater ratio, and that if (which Heaven forbid!) more money be wanted by the State, it ought not to be demanded from the agricultural class. On the contrary, the object of our statesmen should be to diminish the burdens on the land, and add to those of the non-agricultural classes, so as to restore the proportion which, if it was justifiable in the time of the Moguls, certainly cannot be unfair to the traders and shopkeepers of India in these days of mercantile enterprize and prosperity. Will our readers pardon us for reminding them, as briefly as we can, what is the present distribution of taxation in India? The following taxes (we give the gross receipts for 1869-70) fall exclusively on the agricultural population:—

	£
Land Revenue	21,088,019
Opium	7,953,098
	£29,041,117

It is usual to speak of the opium duty as if it were paid entirely by the Chinese; but there can be little doubt that, if the trade were thrown open, the price would not be lowered to the full extent of the duty taken off the drug; so that practically the growers of opium are losers by the maintenance of the present system. Suppose, too, that France, for instance, levies heavy export duties on the fine wines of which she has the monopoly as India has the monopoly of the best opium, would it not be right to credit Champagne, Burgundy, and the Bordelais with producing this revenue for the use of the whole country? Coming now to the other taxes, and omitting Post Office and other receipts which do not properly come under the head of taxation at all, we have the following list:—

	£
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,253,655
Customs	2,429,185
Salt	5,888,707
Stamps	2,379,316
Miscellaneous	1,525,753
	£14,476,616

This amount is payable, partly by the agricultural class and partly by the rest of the population, in the proportion, say, of three-fifths and two-fifths; for the great increase in the salt revenue under British rule has thrown the weight of the principal tax, other than the land revenue, on the mass of the people, who are the cultivators of the soil, and the customs and excise duties may be considered as equally distributed among all classes, the most numerous paying the most. Adding, therefore, 8½ to 29 millions, we have a total, including opium, of 37½ millions, or, if opium be excluded, of 29½ millions, to be placed to the credit of the agricultural class, against only 6 millions paid by the non-agricultural class. Increase the latter sum by a million for assessed taxes, which, however, do not fall on traders exclusively; and the proportion, if the opium revenue be omitted, is twenty-nine and a half millions to seven. Agriculture, therefore, now pays at least four-fifths of all the taxation in India.

We need not enforce the moral of these figures, or repeat again the oft-told tale of the injustice done to the land by the present distribution of Imperial taxation, an injustice which the Government of India has recently been doing its utmost to aggravate by inventing all manner of new and ingenious devices for placing special burdens on the cultivators of the soil. While the *Englishman* continues to cry out that we must look to the land alone to pay the expenses of the State, we are glad to see that on this side of India we have made a distinguished convert to our own doctrine that a heavy income-tax on rich traders is absolutely called for to redress the balance of taxation in this country. Mr. Knight, in the new number of the *Indian Economist*, addresses us personally in the hope that we may come to "a common understanding" about the income-tax. "We undoubtedly," he says, "want a special tax upon the rich, as a "counterpoise to the salt-tax upon the poor. "Let us make a compromise. None of us doubt "that direct taxes upon the masses mean ex- "tortion and oppression: but that has no ap- "plication to the well-to-do. Keep the tax "then, but confine it to the rich." Recognising the great truth which the poet sings, that "gentle words are always gain," we respond to this invitation, as our French friends would say, with effusion. We do not now despair of seeing Mr. Knight ultimately abandon his extreme views about the advantages of State-landlordism. How can a man of his intelligence go on talking of the Eastern land-tax as one which "almost all economists and "statesmen in modern times declare to be the "best a nation can possess," when he himself knows to what a condition of hopeless servitude that tax has reduced the agricultural population of such naturally wealthy countries as Egypt and India, and when there is not a single civilized State or progressive society which has allowed its policy to be guided by the doctrine that there should be no individual property in land? Even Mr. Mill, in his latest deliverance, fights shy of the proposal of his more ardent followers to "nationalize the land" of Great Britain, and it will be remembered that, when the Irish land question was settled two years ago, and when, if ever, there was a good chance of asserting the supposed natural right of the State to the rent of the soil,

BOMBAY.

THE PILOT SERVICE.—The pilots, we hear, have petitioned the Harbour and Pilotage Board on the subject alluded to by a correspondent a few days ago.

A WARNING TO JURORS.—Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley fined Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee Rs. 50 for non-attendance as a juror on Monday and yesterday morning.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—A temporary shed has been erected opposite the Town Hall for the accommodation of the candidates who have presented themselves for the matriculation examination.

THE PURDHAN COURT IN KATTYWAR.—A Surat paper informs us that after hearing the arguments for and against the opening of the Purdhan Court in Kattywar, H. E. the Governor has resolved to open the Court at Rajcote.

CRICKET.—The return match between the "Telegraphers" and the "Modicoes" was played on Saturday, and the former were again thrashed. The Telegraphers have received a challenge from a Parsee Club.

A VAGRANT.—William Whitey, a European, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, and applied to be admitted into the Government Workhouse, pleading poverty and destitution. His Worship granted the man's application.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 46 feet 2 tenths, and the rainfall amounted to 40 inches 89 cents; while at the corresponding period last year the water in the lake measured 55 feet 3 tenths, and the rainfall 64 inches 97 cents.

THE RECENT FIRE AT BORES BUNDER.—Another woman, who had received severe burns in the late fire at Boree Bunder, died on Monday at the Jamsetjee Hospital. The matter was reported to the Coroner, and a warrant was issued for the disposal of the body.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, N. D., has gone to Kapperwunj, in Kaira, to make enquiries with reference to certain articles that have appeared against an officer of the Educational department in a native paper, the *Chunder Prakash*.

ACCIDENTS.—On Monday one Bapoo Sudanund fell from the scaffolding of a house in Old Hanuman Lane. He was much injured, and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.—Soonee Sumbujee was hurt in the foot by a bag of dates falling on it, and he was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Veerjee Oodhowjee, a grain dealer, was on Monday charged, before Mr. Cooper, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in having caused the death of Sokoo Jokoo, a ghorawalla. We gave the particulars of the case in yesterday's *Gazette*. Mr. Payne (of Jefferson and Payne) appeared for the prisoner. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Appa Mahadoo, a hamal in the employ of Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, and living at Tarwaddy, applied for a warrant for the apprehension of one Bapoo Witsheti Koregoonkur, charging him with criminal breach of trust under the following circumstances:—It appears that Appa Mahadoo, on the 31st ultimo, entrusted Rs. 100 with the accused to be delivered over to Mahdoo's mother, who was then living in a village called Kolesoola, near Malwan. On his mother's arrival at Bombay, on the 18th instant, he was informed by her that the money in question had not been received. Thereupon he went to the accused and asked him to return the amount, when he denied all knowledge of it. His Worship granted the warrant.

DOUBLE MURDER COMMITTED BY A DHOBIE AT BELGAUM.—A double murder has been committed at Belgaum by a dhobie, by caste Canarese, residing in the Sudder bazaar at that station. The cause of this double murder is said to have originated on account of his wife. It appears that the murderer was married some time ago to the girl of a Canmatee dhobie, and after the lapse of a few days he went to the house of his father-in-law to demand his wife, but was refused; he went again the second time, prepared to commit the atrocious act, by taking with him two knives. He first of all demanded his wife which the mother-in-law refused, upon which he at once rushed at his wife and cut off her nose; the mother-in-law in attempting to defend her daughter caught hold of the knife, when her four fingers were cut off. He then wounded his his brother-in-law, and while making his escape met the father-in-law near the entrance of the house, who seized him, but the villain stabbed him in the abdomen causing his death. A woman residing in the neighbourhood asked the murderer why he had committed these cruel acts, when without replying to her he also stabbed her in the stomach, thereby killing her on the spot. The mother-in-law and her two children are under medical treatment.—*Poona Observer*.

DISTURBANCE AT A PARSEE FUNERAL PROCESSION.—Seedoo Aoob and Sallay Mahomed Mahomed Ali were charged before Mr. Cooper at the Girgaum Police Court, on Monday, with behaving in an indecent and insulting manner and thereby causing disturbance to an assembly or procession lawfully engaged in the performance of a religious ceremony on the 18th instant. The charge was preferred against them by one Aderjee Bazonjee, who deposed—I am a plumber, and reside in Bhendy Bazaar. I accompanied the funeral procession of Cooverjee Manockjee on Saturday. We went along the Bhendy Bazaar Road. The procession was stopped there. I was ten or fifteen paces from the bearers. I saw the first prisoner look at the corpse. He appeared to utter something: his lips moved. I could not hear what he said Thereupon the second prisoner spat at the corpse at a distance of five paces. Saliva issued from his mouth and it fell on the ground. A sepoy who was near the prisoners arrested them. The procession was stopped for some time.

Shaik Abdoola stated—I am a policeman. On the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., I accompanied the funeral party of Cooverjee Manockjee. I heard No. 1 use abusive language. He abused the corpse, and made insolent allusions to crows. No. 2 spat at the corpse, but the saliva fell on the road. The prisoners were arrested then and there.

The above statements were corroborated by Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, a carriage examiner in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and by Dorabjee Bazonjee, a clerk of the High Court, Appellate side.

His Worship fined the prisoners Rs. 10 each.

HIGH COURT.—22ND NOVEMBER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

751-70—Dallas and Lynch—Dadabhai Rustomjee vs. Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company—No appearance.

753-70—Shapoorjee—Dhurrumdhurrus Kessoram vs. Vishwanath Laximon and others—C. Tyabjee.

761-70—Shamrao Pandurang—Canjee Rajpall and another vs. Vussonjee Heerjee and others—No appearance.

763-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool vs. Memon Abba Ebrahim—No appearance.

767-70—C. Tyabjee—Davidass Purshotumdass vs. Kondajee Sarba Mahajee—No appearance.

775-70—Abraham—Kungar Munna and others vs. Memon Ahmed Andia—No appearance.

777-70—Shamrao Pandoorung—Crusnarao Raghunath vs. Boodia Heera Dadun—No appearance.

779-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Bhowan Hurban and others vs. Bhowanjee Mallsey and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

787-70—Remington, Hore, and Langley—Blackwell and Co. vs. Premjee Jaitha—Leathes and Crawford.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE FRENCH BARQUE OLIVER MEDELSINA, 432 tons, Captain G. Deebats, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.

THE S.S. ARCOT, Captain C. M. H. Day, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For Cannanore—Captain H. P. Lane, Mrs. Lane, and infant, and seven deck passengers.
For Calicut—Mr. T. H. Russell, Mr. M. S. Williams, Mr. H. Whalley, and Mr. J. S. W. Rozesun.
For Tellicherry—Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, Mr. E. C. Mitchell, Mr. T. Mitchell.
For Vingorla—Mr. C. T. Peters, and two deck passengers.
For Carwar—Mr. H. Ingle and child, Mr. Jones, and four deck passengers.
For Cochin—Colonel Hervey.
For Mangalore—One deck passenger.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE Andrew's Medal will be played for on the mornings of the 29th and 30th inst., play commencing each morning at 6-30 A.M. The course to be four times round the links, or 24 holes.

Second Prize ..... A set of Clubs.
Third Do. ..... 12 Balls.

There will also be a handicap, entrance Rs. 2, on the same morning, open to members who do not intend competing for the medal.

Members wishing to enter for the above events are requested to send in their names not later than the 27th instant.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other varieties. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

IMPORTANT ALTERATION REGARDING HIGH COURT SITTINGS.

YESTERDAY, on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court, the Chief Justice, on taking his seat on the Bench, said he wished to say to the gentlemen of the Bar that on every Wednesday from to-day one Division Court will sit for the disposal of long causes. Wednesday was the day on which the gentlemen of the Bar usually attended the Appellate Side of the High Court in cases in which they were engaged, and the present arrangement would no doubt put them to considerable inconvenience. It was now near the close of 1871, and with a few exceptions they had not yet entered upon the long cause list for that year. He had called upon the Prothonotary to make an analysis of the cases from 1st January 1870 to the end of September 1871, and excluding all the short causes, and all long causes which occupied only one day or less in hearing, it was ascertained that there were 188 cases long causes, of which 106 occupied from three to twenty-three days each, which took up 550 sitting days of the Court, and in which 1,141 witnesses were examined. His Lordship excluded from those sittings the days (41 in number) on which judgments only were delivered, and no witnesses examined or counsel heard in those cases, and which days accordingly were availed of for hearing other causes of minor duration. The remaining 82 cases of the 188 occupied two days each, that is to say, they occupied 164 sittings in hearing, and upwards of 240 witnesses were examined in them. So that those 188 causes picked from the long (contested) cause list during the year and nine months beginning from 1st January 1870 and ending 30th September 1871 had occupied 714 sittings. The number of motions in Court and Chamber during the same period was unusually great. The great toughness of the materials, shown by those facts which the Courts had to deal with, would partially account for the state in which the long cause list at present stood. The further and principal reason, however, for the backward state of that list is that the strength of the Court had been reduced by one Judge. That Judge had always been available for business at the Original Jurisdiction Side of the Court. An application, supported by the Government of Bombay, had been made to the Government of India to advise the India Office that the eighth Judge should be restored. That application most unfortunately, as the Chief Justice and his colleagues thought, had not been complied with. The civil and criminal business at the Appellate Side of the Court, which had the prior claim upon the attention of the Judges at that side, was of such amount and importance as to render it impossible to spare Judges from that side to aid in performing the business at the Original Side more frequently than at present. Those Judges occasionally, and most efficiently, assisted the Chief Justice in disposing of appeals from the Division Courts at the Original Side, and in some few other cases, and one of them, Mr. Justice Gibbs, presided in the Insolvent Court, where during the last two years the business has been much heavier than at any time since the establishment of the Insolvent Court. The necessity for the restoration of the eighth Judge for the purpose of having three Courts continuously sitting at the Original Side was so apparent, that further efforts were being now made to obtain the re-appointment of that Judge. The gentlemen of the Bar were also aware that recently an arrangement had been made to hold the Insolvency Court on Wednesdays, instead of Monday as formerly. This arrangement would enable Mr. Justice Gibbs to sit upon the Appellate Side on every Monday, and would thus enable His Lordship to absent himself on that day from the Appellate Side and to hold a Division Court every Monday upon this side. The result of the two new arrangements would be that there would be additional sittings in every week during the Original Side. His Lordship was fully aware that the holding of a Division Court for the trial of civil causes on Wednesday would be extremely inconvenient to the gentlemen of the Bar—especially to the seniors,—as that was the day on which, as His Lordship was well aware, many of the Bar were in the habit of practising on the Appellate Side of the High Court. In order to meet the wishes of the suitors necessitated the alternation, the learned Judge expected the Bar would co-operate with the Court in making the sacrifice for the interests of the public. It was undesirable, indeed impossible, for several reasons, that the second Division Court for hearing civil causes should sit on every Wednesday. If it sat on that day, it would altogether deprive the Bar of the power of attending either of the two Division Courts which sit on that day for the purpose of hearing the cases in which counsel are engaged at the Appellate Side. This would be much to be deprecated, inasmuch as the Court in difficult cases derive much assistance from the members of the Bar; and also because the pleaders are vakeels practising on the Appellate Side of the Court derive much benefit from the example set to them by Barristers who attend there—an example, His Lordship was happy to say, which they have not been slow to avail themselves of. There was no greater improvement in Bombay than that manifested in the Native Bar on that side of the Court during recent years. His Lordship also said that he looked confidently, not only for the assistance of the Bar at the Original Side, but also for that of the solicitors in carrying into effect the new arrangements.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

The following short causes were disposed of before the Hon. the Chief Justice yesterday:—

HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, AND CO. V. CANJEE SAJPAR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,561, the amount of a promissory note dated 15th March 1871, passed by defendants to plaintiffs. The note was made payable by instalments of Rs. 200 per month, but the defendants failed to pay the first instalment, which became due in April, and hence the present action. His Lordship gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs, with speedy execution.

JAFFERBHAI PURDHAN V. SHERIFFBHAI GANJEE AND ANOTHER.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 6,371, being the amount due on an adjusted account. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear.

The first defendant's son appeared in Court and said that plaintiff had no dealings with his father, who had gone to his native country.

Mr. Inverarity—Do you know his handwriting?

Witness—I cannot say whether this is his handwriting.

The claim was proved, and the Court gave a verdict for the full amount and costs, with speedy execution.

RICHARD LATHAM AND OTHERS VS. RAMPURTAB NUNDRAM AND OTHERS.

The action was to recover Rs. 5,927-1-0, amount due on a redraft, dated Liverpool, 20th August 1870, which had been accepted in the name of Nundram Rampurtab. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for plaintiffs; there was no appearance for defendants.

Rampurtab Nundram, one of the defendants, appeared in person, and said that he had received three summonses respectively addressed to three defendants. He alleged that he had no transactions with the other defendants—they were not his partners.

Heerjeebhoy Byramjee, who was in the service of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., said that the bill of exchange was signed in his presence by Sobharam Nundram, one of the defendants.

His Lordship—Was any payment made on this bill of exchange?

Witness—I am not aware of it.

The defendant Rampurtab said that no payment had been made on the bill of exchange.

His Lordship entered a verdict for the full amount with costs against the defendant Rampurtab only, and ordered the names of the other defendants to be struck out. An order was made for the speedy execution of the decree.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the fifth Criminal Sessions of this year, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

BRIBING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

Nowrojee Dadabhoy, a Parsee lad, was charged with offering a gratification to Mr. James Ingle, salt inspector at the Carnac Bunder, a Custom House officer and a public servant, in order to induce him to unlawfully pass certain salt through the Customs Department for one Ruttonsey.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Ferguson, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case lay in a small compass, and the evidence to be called for the prosecution was very short. But though that was so, he need scarcely remind the jury that the offence, if brought home to the prisoner, was a very serious one. There could be no question that such attempts to bribe public officers, when established by evidence, deserved the severest punishment which the law could award. The facts were these:—Mr. James Ingle was formerly employed in the Paper Currency Office, and prisoner was a fellow-clerk. In February 1871, he got employed in the salt department of the Custom House; and it was his duty to weigh the salt and enter the weights in a book. On the 24th August 1871, prisoner went to him and said, "Will you take a bribe and pass Ruttonsey's salt?" Ruttonsey was a salt mucoadum and broker and got commission from the merchants for whom he worked. Mr. Ingle replied to prisoner, "No, I will not." He communicated with his superior, and in consequence he was told to take certain steps. The next day, the 25th August, prisoner went to Mr. Ingle and said, "Will you pass Ruttonsey's salt? He will pay you Rs. 50 a month." Mr. Ingle said he could not do it, as he had a clerk under him who used to take the weights, but, he added, "I will take Rs. 100." It was then arranged that Ruttonsey and prisoner should go to Mr. Ingle's house on the following Monday, and pay him Rs. 100 for the first month. The police were, meanwhile, communicated with; and on the morning in question, one policeman had got into a dirty clothes' basket in Mr. Ingle's room, while another was accommodated in an adjoining room, through a window of which he could see what took place in the first room. Prisoner went alone that morning to Mr. Ingle's room and gave him Rs. 50. Mr. Ingle took the money and asked, "What is this for?" Prisoner said, "For passing Ruttonsey's salt." Mr. Ingle asked, "Am I to pass other merchants' salt also?" Prisoner replied, "No, only Ruttonsey's." The policeman then emerged from the basket and arrested the prisoner. The latter proposed to bring Ruttonsey to the place, but the proposal was not agreed to, and he was taken and placed before Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, to whom he made a statement. The indictment against the prisoner contained several counts, which varied from each other, and were framed so as to bring prisoner's offence within one or other of them. The learned counsel referred to the illustration in section 116 of the Penal Code, which, he said, applied to this case. Whether the jury held that Mr. Ingle refused the bribe or whether they held that he accepted it, there could be no doubt that the offence charged against the prisoner was complete. Prisoner would have all the benefit of the eloquence of his learned friend, Mr. Scoble; but he (Mr. Ferguson) trusted the jury would not allow their attention to be drawn from the direct evidence in the case to other matters which had no material bearing upon it. The jury would perhaps be told that Mr. Ingle had once borrowed a few rupees from prisoner; but such a statement, even if true, could not be allowed to operate upon the direct evidence as to the prisoner's offence in this instance. It might be urged upon the jury that the greater criminal, Ruttonsey, escaped; but that was, said the learned counsel, no reason why the lesser criminal should escape also. He thought that when they had heard the evidence, the conviction would force itself to their minds that the prisoner was guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Mr. Jamsetjee Ingle, after describing his interviews with the prisoner, said—I told Mr. Smale, my superior, of what occurred at each interview with prisoner. On the Monday morning, which was the 29th or 30th August, prisoner came to my house with a Parsee boy with him. I asked him why Ruttonsey had not come. He replied he could not come. I then took him into a room with screens on, and he there gave me Rs. 50. I told him, "Ruttonsey promised to give me Rs. 100, why do you give Rs. 50?" He said Ruttonsey gave him only Rs. 50. After he gave me the money, the detective, who was in the dirty-clothes' basket, sprang out and laid hold of prisoner. Mention was made to him that the money had been paid for, and he replied it was to pass Ruttonsey's salt. The detectives came to my house between 5 and 6 A.M. that morning, and the prisoner came between 7 and 8 A.M.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I had passed some receipts to prisoner for money I borrowed of him. I remember Mr. Biggs, Assistant Accountant, reporting me for disobedience of orders, carelessness, and constantly troubling him and interfering with the other clerks. I was severely reprimanded by Colonel Dickenson, the acting Commissioner of Paper Currency. At the Carnac Bunder, I have complained of persons who did not do their work properly. Among others, I complained of Ruttonsey and made a report against him, in consequence of which his license was withdrawn. The Commissioner of Customs enquired into the matter, and my charges were upset and the license was restored to Ruttonsey. I have never known him to pass salt for himself. Prisoner one day came to me and asked what kind of man Ruttonsey was. I said, "He has been reporting me and wanted to bribe me." I don't remember if I ever asked prisoner to go and speak to Ruttonsey for money for me.

To Mr. Ferguson—I don't remember owing any money to prisoner now. My brother, Mr. George Ingle, Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine, has paid him off.

To Mr. Scoble—I offered prisoner a cup of tea after he was arrested, but he would not take it.

The two witness was fined Rs. 50 for not speaking out; but his Lordship afterwards remitted the fine.

Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Mr. Scoble addressed the jury at some length on behalf of the prisoner, and commented upon the improbabilities of the case set up for the prosecution. His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of abetting the offence of offering a gratification to a public servant, recommending the prisoner to mercy on the ground of previous good character.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Nowrojee Dadabhoy, you have been convicted upon the clearest possible evidence of an offence for which you are liable to imprisonment for eighteen months and also to a fine. The jury have, however, recommended you to mercy. I willingly accede to their recommendation, and pass upon you a lighter sentence. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned for four months.

ADMINISTRATION OF STUPEFYING LIQUOR.

Ruttonbase, a woman of the Gosavi or priestly caste, was charged with causing to be taken by Bhagu, woman, a stupefying or intoxicating liquor with the intention thereby to commit the offence of theft; and also with theft of some gold and silver ornaments, the property of Bhagu. It appears that, on the 25th October last, as prosecutrix, who had all her ornaments upon her person, was passing by a dhobie's house in Duncan Road, the prisoner, who was sitting in the house, called her in. She gave Bhagu some pan suparee to eat, and a quantity of country liquor to drink. There were some women and seven men in the house at the time. Prosecutrix knew the prisoner, whom she called her spiritual preceptress. A shigram was brought to the house, and prosecutrix accompanied prisoner and some of the men to a temple at Mahalaxmee, whither prisoner said she was going to pay homage to the god. On the way back, the shigram was stopped near the chowkey at Mahalaxmee and all the persons got down on to the Flats, where they drank toddy. Prosecutrix was pressed to drink and did so. She became intoxicated when they got back into the carriage, in which she lay down all the way home, and arrived at the house in Duncan Road, she was lifted out of the carriage, and remained at night in the same room with prisoner. Some of the dhobies saw prisoner removing the ornaments from prosecutrix's person and remonstrated with her, but prisoner said she was like her sister, that they were the disciples of the same religious preceptor, and that it was her duty to take care of her (prosecutrix) and her property. The next morning prosecutrix missed her ornaments and made a report to the police. The jury convicted the prisoner, who was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW PORT TRUST.

THE following memorandum has been circulated to members of the Chamber of Commerce:—

Before discussing the constitution of the proposed New Port Trust (whenever the parturition may be happily accomplished), it seems desirable that we should understand our position in Bombay as regard the charges on ship and cargo here as compared with other ports.

For this purpose I have prepared the accompanying statements. I am indebted to Captain Henry, of the P. and O. S. N. Co., for details regarding the ports of Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. The landing charges in Bombay I have taken on the scale charged by the P. and O., and British India Steam Navigation Companies. They are somewhat higher than certain mucoadums offer to do business for here, but less than mucoadums formerly charged, although they had other means of making money from their employers, considering the risk of pilferage, and the present rates of wages in Bombay, throughout the year, not by any means out of the way.

It will startle many members of the Chamber to see that, excepting Calcutta, Penang and Yokohama, Bombay is the most expensive of the various ports enumerated, and this notwithstanding the fact that in many of the other ports, pilotage and towage form very heavy items in charges.

Bombay is something like twice as expensive as London and Liverpool. And it is only the towage and very heavy pilotage in Calcutta which makes that port dearer than Bombay.

A glance at the figures will show that boat hire, hamallage, cranage, and wharfage fees, constitute the most prominent items of expense in Bombay, and the inference is unavoidable, that some means must be taken so to cheapen lighterage and wharfage fees that goods are less heavily burdened, or else to find means of doing away with lighterage altogether.

In Calcutta, wharfage fees are considerably heavier than they are here, but the ship gets alongside of a jetty, and boat hire is avoided. But on the whole in Calcutta goods pay less than they do here.

I do not pretend to enter here into the wide question of double or pier dues, but whatever Government does unbosom itself as to the intentions regarding future harbour arrangements, it is quite plain, from the annexed figures, that means must be found to lighten, rather than to increase, the burdens on the trade of the port.

I should explain that my figures of boat hire and wharfage fees in Bombay are arrived at from a cargo carefully landed, and are confirmed by the P. & O. S. N. Co.

Even the items of port dues and pilotage are sufficiently heavy in Bombay, considering the great natural facilities of the harbour, and any attempt to increase these, and to which I have heard allusion made, should be opposed.

I should be very glad if any members could afford me information as to charges at any ports other than those enumerated.

W. G. HALL.

Bombay, 17th November, 1871.

STATEMENT showing charges on ship and cargo inwards for a vessel of 1,000 tons register tonnage at various English and Eastern ports. The cargo carried by the vessel inwards to the Eastern ports is presumed to consist of 1,800 tons weight, and measurement (40 cubic feet) and to weigh 1,400 tons. At the English ports the cargo is presumed to be from India or China:—

Bombay—		Rs.	a. p.
Pilotage Inwards		85	0 0
Port Dues, 2 annas per ton		125	0 0
Landing charges, including Stevedore, boat hire, Hamallage and Cranage, 1,400 tons at Rs. 2-2, per ton		2,975	0 0
Wharfage fees, 7½ annas per ton		656	4 0
Total...		3,841	4 0
Calcutta—		Rs.	a. p.
Bazee Rock Light dues, 1 anna per ton ...		62	8 0
Pilotage on a draft of 19 to 20 feet ... Rs. 600			
Less 4 for being towed	150		
		450	0 0
Tug Hire...		800	0 0
Transporting Fee from Garden Reach		25	0 0
Hauling into Moorings...		16	0 0
Jetty charges for 4 days, at Rs. 20 per diem ...		120	0 0
Hoisting charges, say...		80	0 0
Stevedore's Bill for discharging 1,400 tons of cargo, at 4 annas per ton...		350	0 0
Port Dues, 4 annas per ton register...		250	0 0
Hospital Dues, 9 pies per ton register		46	14 0
Mooring hire, fair weather, Rs. 5 per day, say 30 days...		150	0 0
Landing charges at the jetties, 1,400 tons, at Rs. 1-14-0 per ton		2,625	0 0
Total...Rs.		4,975	6 0
Point de Galle—		£	s.
Pilotage Inwards, on all vessels over 600 tons ...			3
Harbour Dues on ... ... do ...			5
Wharfage, fair weather—			
Cost of landing cargo, 1,400 tons, at 1s. 6d. per ton			105
		£	113
			or Rs. 1,130

There are three public wharves for landing and shipping cargo. Two are fitted with cranes, and one is covered, but no charge whatever is made for their use.

Penang—Pilotage.		Rs.	a. p.
19 feet, at 7s cents per foot		30	0 0
Port dues, none.			
No wharfage fee.			
Boat hire, godown rent, cooly hire, superintendence, and delivery, 10 cents per package, equal to 8½ per ton, or, say, Rs. 3-4 per ton, on 1,400 tons...		4,375	0 0
Total Rs.		4,405	0 0

Pilotage not compulsory on vessels entering by Northern Channel; compulsory for vessels by Southern Channel.

It is proposed to build a pier, which, when completed, will reduce landing charges by one-third.

Singapore—			
Pilotage, $1 per foot draft = $19		Rs.	42
Port dues, none.			
Wharves are all private property. I have unfortunately no details of the charges levied, but cost of landing cargo is estimated at 20 cents per ton on 1,400 tons			925
Total... Rs.			967
Hongkong—			
Pilotage—pilot not usually taken.			
Port dues, none.			
Landing cargo costs 50 cents per ton on 1,400 tons. Rs.			1,540
Shanghai—			
Pilotage—tackle 4 per foot		Rs.	225
Port charges, 45 tael cents per register ton ...			1,350
Landing cargo costs 2½ tael cents per ton, or, say, 15 annas 5 pies per ton on 1,400 tons			1,175
Total... Rs.			2,750

Port dues at Shanghai are an imperial Chinese tax, and, once paid, enable the vessel to enter, leave, or trade with any Chinese port for a period of four months from the date "the Chop" is issued.

Yokohama—			
Pilotage, dirs. 3 per foot, say		Rs.	120
Port charges, dirs. 15 in...			31
Landing cargo costs dirs. 1½ per ton, say Rs. 3-2 per ton on 1,400 tons			4,375
Total... Rs.			4,526

A pilot is not usually taken in to Yokohama.

London—		£	s. d.
Reporting at Custom House		3	3 0
Tonnage Duty 3d. per ton, entry 5s.		3	3 0
Putting pilot on board		3	3 0
Pilotage, Dungeness to Gravesend, with steam, say 20 feet draft		14	13 3
Do. Gravesend, to London, with steam		5	16 3
Waterman assisting with boats		2	0 0
Trinity Lights		14	13 6
Tonnage Dues, 9d. per ton registered		37	10 0
Discharging cargo, 1s. per ton registered ...		50	0 0
Towage from Dungeness according to agreement		57	0 0
Fees paying off crew		8	5 9
Total ..£		187	11 6

All ordinary cargoes from India or China pay 1s. per ton register for discharging, but for Cutch, Gambier, &c., any additional labour incurred is charged extra. Sugar in casks pay 1s. 3d.

Liverpool—		£	s. d.
Dock Rates and Harbour Lights on an East Indiaman 1,000 tons register 1s. 4½d. per ton for tonnage, and 1½d. for Harbour Lights (including Floating Lights) = 1s. 6d. ... .£		75	0 0
Rate for discharging a China cargo, &c., 1s. per ton register in closed Docks, or about 10d. in an open Dock, according to arrangement ...		50	0 0
Discharging Cotton from U. S., 6d. to 9d. per ton register			
Pilotage, 9s. per foot on draft of water, say 20 feet		9	0 0
Towage, according to agreement, say from Skerries		15	0 0
Light Dues		14	14 6
Discharging Crew, £3-5; Surveying Hatches, 3s.		4	15 6
Stage Dues, £1-15; Anchorage, 1s. 6d. ...		1	16 6
Weights taken and sundries, say		5	0 0
Total...£		175	6 0

Should a vessel discharge in the river, she would have to pay 1s. per ton lighting dues, besides the other items already mentioned.

Bristol—		£	s. d.
Dock Dues, 1s. per ton		50	0 0
Pilotage from Lundy to Kingwood		10	10 0
Do. Kingwood to Basin...		2	5 0
Do. Basin to Pilot, say		1	0 0
Seven men, at 3s. 9d. each, and 1 set 2s. to assist.		1	11 3
Harbour Master's fee		0	5 0
Steam Tug, Kingwood to Basin, 5d. per ton ...		20	16 0
Anchorage		0	5 0
Mooring, 1d. per ton		4	3 4
Mayor's Dues, 40s., and Warder's Dues, 1s. ...		2	5 0
Light Dues		9	10 1
Surveying Hatches		2	2 0
Discharging cargo, 6d. per ton, say 1,400 tons ...		35	0 0
Total...£		139	13 4

Hull—		£	s. d.
Dock Dues, 1s. 4d. per ton...		66	13 4
Anchorage, 2s. 6d.; Jetsage, 7s		0	9 6
Buoyage, 2s. 6d. for first 30 tons, and 6d. every additional 10 tons		2	11 0
River Pilotage, 5s. per foot on, say, 20 feet ...		5	0 0
Towage unnecessary and only small if availed of 6d. to 8d. per ton is about the charged for discharging, say, 1,400 tons, at 8d. ...		46	13 4
Trinity Lights		20	16 8
Total...£		144	5 6

Glasgow—		£	s. d.
Harbour Dues on Ship, 4d. per ton		16	13 4
Tonnage Dues on, say, 3,000 bales Bombay cotton weighing each 400 lbs. = 892 tons weight, at 2s. 6d. per ton		89	4 0
Lumpers discharging Cotton, 6d. per ton ...		22	6 0
Northern Lights, 4½d. per ton; and 6d. per 100 Tons		18	4 2
Clyde Lights, 1d. per ton		4	3 4
Towing Ship, 9d. per ton		37	10 0
Pilotage, 1s. inward foot, 20 feet		1	0 0
Planks and Stages for discharging		0	15 0
Total... £		190	15 10

The importer pays dues on cargo, not the ship. Ship pays stevedore for discharging.

DEATH OF THE REV. W. DIXON.

THE English and native community of Surat have sustained a severe loss by the death of the Rev. William Dixon, which took place on Saturday night last, after a short but severe illness.

Mr. Dixon came to India seven years ago, in connection with the Irish Presbyterian Mission in Guzerat, and was stationed at Surat from the time of his arrival up till the day he died. He was possessed of no ordinary general abilities, and he prepared himself for his work by a thorough mastery of the language of the people. A man of the utmost conscientiousness, of large sympathy, and scrupulous regard for the feelings of others, he won the confidence of those with whom his duties brought him in contact. Men came to him readily, spoke to him freely, heard what he had to say with respect; because they knew his zeal was not that of a mere propagandist, but the earnestness of one who, spoke from a profound conviction of the truth and importance of what he wished them to receive; and who, while he differed from them, would hear their counter-ously, could appreciate their views, and valued no change of religion which was not the result of conviction. His generosity was proverbial. No one who asked of him was sent away empty. He gave ungrudgingly—and never thought of any merit in the giving.

Mr. Dixon had many of those qualities which, in an Englishman, most of all call out the respect and attachment of the natives. Indeed, they are the same qualities which make a man esteemed by his fellows of every race. All of his own countrymen who knew him have heard of his death with regret. He was a sympathizing friend and had a liberality of mind, without abating on ship and cargo here as compared with other ports. anything in principle, that made his society pleasant to men of all classes. His death is, we have reason to know, sincerely lamented by such of the native inhabitants of Surat as knew him, and it will be long before his memory dies out among them.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in its library rooms on Thursday, the 9th November 1871.

Present—The Hon. H. P. St. George Tucker, *President*, in the chair.

Bhau Daji, Esq., Honorary Member Royal Asiatic Society, one of the *Vice Presidents*.

Members—Dunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.; the Hon. Mr. Justice West; Dr. George Bühler; Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esq.; Javerilal Umiashunker, Esq.; Atmaram Pandurung, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Narayan Vasudevjee, Esq; Narayan Daji

run up, made entirely of bamboo: it is wonderful to see the way in which the inhabitants of these parts build with this simple but invaluable material; twenty or thirty men will build quite a respectable house with three rooms in it, and all raised off the ground, on bamboo piles, in one day.—and very comfortable dwelling-places they make. Chittagong is all in a bustle. The landing of the elephants on the 3rd and 4th created general excitement. Baboo Gee came dressed in his best to see, and officials, both nautical and military, were to be seen running about and giving advice where, I expect, it was little wanted. The mornings are getting cooler every day, and fever, which showed itself a little at first, seems to have entirely disappeared, and everything promises well. Report says that the Looshai Kukies are preparing stockades with a view to resistance; if so, our warriors will have something else to contend against than wind and weather. The 4th Goorkha Regiment and the 27th Punjabees are expected to arrive shortly.—*Pioneer.*

EMEUTE AT ALIPORE JAIL.

(*Daily Examiner*, Nov. 17.)

THE good people of the southern suburbs, and of Chowringhee, are still happily unconscious that on last Sunday evening, about church time, they were in contiguity to occurrences which, had they but fully developed, would have fearfully startled, and might have resulted in great danger to them. About the hour of the Sabbath indicated, Dr. Lynch was, in pursuance of some object of jail discipline, or in furtherance of some experiment, having the whole body of convicts (2,000, more or less) in the Alipore Jail, marched past him within the precincts of that prison, when—and apparently in conformity with a preconcerted design—the portion of the column opposite where Dr. Lynch and Mr. Dobson (the jailor) stood, broke into disorder and seemed bent on the instant annihilation of the former of those gentlemen. It was, we believe, a case of narrow escape, and Mr. Dobson, whom apparently the prisoners had no immediate wish to harm, had blood drawn in his efforts to save his superior. It was a critical moment, and though there was a guard of sepoys partly present and immediately adjacent, the chances at one time seemed that the two thousand felons would make themselves masters of the prison, and burst thence! Mr. Dobson, whom we have not the pleasure of knowing, and with whom, directly or indirectly we have had no communication of any kind, displayed most praiseworthy firmness at the very moment that quality was most requisite. He protested against any one present retiring, as if such a move took place it would be regarded as a falter, and the explosion, then imminent, of the whole incarcerated host, become inevitable. The protest operated, and the noisy mob of felons were ultimately safely secured under the normal restraint.

There is not, that we can see, any blame attachable to any jail official for what has occurred, but there is said to be apparent something like a desire to hush the matter up and prevent any accounts of it obtaining publicity. That is worse than a blunder. It is not the Prisons Department alone who are interested in the fullest and most effective watch and power of crushing mutiny being sustained, invariably sustained, in the Alipore Jail. That prison is in close proximity to defenceless populous parts of the suburbs and city, and there is no resident, of those parts, nor indeed of the city and surrounding districts at large, who has not an intimate interest in the guard at the Alipore Jail being maintained strong enough for all possible emergencies.

THE CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.

IN consequence of the great sickness and the appearance of cholera in Lucknow, it has been considered proper to break up the La Martiniere Institutions—the boys and girls. One fatal case, in the person of Miss Bolton, a very amiable and promising teacher in the girls' school, took place on Thursday last, after an illness of seven hours, and is the immediate cause of the step intimated above. It is, however, only a precautionary measure: the children are all well. The girls have been sent to their own or to friends' homes; most of the boys left the College on Saturday. Those who have no homes will be sent into camp under the care of one of the masters and an experienced native doctor.—*Pioneer.*

A GUIDE TO PICQUET AND OUTPOST DUTIES.

A LITTLE book has just been published by Major Schmid, Her Majesty's 109th Regiment, which, calculated to be useful at all times, is especially timely at the present moment, when its theoretical instruction may receive proof and practice at the Delhi Camp of Exercise. It is a Guide to Picquet and Outpost Duties, for the particular behoof of non-commissioned officers, though a perusal shows that both higher and lower ranks may derive wide benefit from it. The directions are clear and brief, arranged in natural sequence, and justified by simple expositions of their purpose. In fact it is a signally handy and practical little work, with nothing crotchetty or pedantic about it. Whatever may be the able author's own opinion on particular details, he has loyally adhered to the existing regulations of the Field Exercise, merely supplementing them by details drawn from the Prussian system.—*Pioneer.*

THIRTY-NINE PRISONERS RELEASED BY MR CAMPBELL.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL distinguished his visit to Mozufferpore by a royal act, which reminds one, of whom shall we say—Wat Tyler or Cœur de Lion? On his arrival a petition was presented to him from thirty-nine ryots, who were imprisoned in jail on a charge of rioting. His Honor received the petition, took the verbal statements of the rioting ryots, called for the papers, perused them, and passed an order for the immediate release of all the thirty-nine. This act of Mr. Campbell's is said to have afforded no small satisfaction to all the inhabitants of the districts. And to the local authorities? The police who brought up the case and secured conviction? And the Judge who after a long deliberation passed sentence?—*Pioneer.*

ENGLISH LICENCE IN THE EAST.

APROPOS of the immorality in Cashmere, the *Madras Times* says—

Happily the open, barefaced immorality for which Anglo-Indians at one time gained an unenviable distinction is no longer rampant among us. The degrading connections which our predecessors in Hindostan formed with native women to their own ruin, have long ceased to be observable in British India; and though we cannot deny that immorality exists, it is at least so well disguised as to offer but little offence to the public. Burmah, indeed, is commonly reported to be an exception to the rule; and if wagging tongues do not belie our countrymen in that part of the East, they are in too many instances to be regarded as coming within the category of the British nation. Those who have lately made Cashmere so notorious. In some sort, we understand the sanction of Hymen is accorded to the Englishman who takes a Burmese woman under his protection; that is to say, he is married according to Burmese notions, or to those prevailing north of the Tweed, where men and women can marry without ceremony. But if this is indeed the case, the immorality of the proceeding is only made worse by its disguise, since the unfortunate wife (?) and the still more unlucky offspring of such a union are almost certain to be deserted when the husband (?) quits Burmah for some other place. Flagrant as British immorality in Cashmere seems to be, it is perhaps preferable to that of the Burmah pattern. Indeed it would be hard to find any words of condemnation too strong for the Englishman, who, living as man and wife with a Burmese woman for years together deserts her and his children when occasion occurs, without purchase a thought of their future welfare. In Burmah, as well as in Cashmere, the Government has frequently attempted to prohibit these unholy alliances; and without much more success in the one instance than in the other. A late Commissioner of British Burmah, we believe, raised a hornets' nest about his ears when he essayed vigorously to put an end to this peculiar description of immorality; and the circumstance is not surprising, for we have here but a phase of that social evil with which no Government can adequately deal. The remedy must be left, in a great degree, to the offenders themselves, and to their consciences as Englishmen and gentlemen.

Further, and to take a wide and general view of the whole question, perhaps the Government of India is not wholly free of blame that open immorality should exist among those especially under its jurisdiction. The presence of Englishwomen in the East, and the general wish of Anglo-Indians to marry so soon as they have the means of supporting wives, have been the principal agents, we should say, in blotting from our social calendar all the evils that in former times arose from men being compelled to live in, what is sarcastically called, a state of single blessedness; and if the Government of India desires to retain the respect of the natives for its servants it could hardly do better than discourage, by all means in its power, connections of an illicit nature that go perhaps further to bring us into contempt with the people than all our other sins put together. And this object is to be best gained by affording facilities for men to marry at a reasonably early age. Matrimony is the best agent we have yet found to employ in our perpetual encounters with the social evil in all its phases; but as in India during the past few years, prices have increased while salaries have remained quiescent, it is to be feared that Hymen has not fair play with us. His torch may be extinguished for lack of means to keep it aglow should the Government fail much longer to take into consideration the difference between the value of money in India to-day and twenty years ago. To a certain extent we entertain every possible respect for the British Nabob of the past; but we can be hardly expected to welcome with pleasure a return of the licentiousness in which he revelled. That such a reappearance of old world depravity is not improbable, however, may be surmised from the difficulty with which Government servants of the worst paid grades now experience in supporting, not even wives, but even themselves in the positions in which it has pleased Providence and the State to place them.

A FRICTIONLESS PEN.—Sir William Thomson's siphon recorder is the great telegraph novelty of the day. The reading of the signals is effected by means of a siphon of capillary glass tube, about two inches long, the shorter end of which dips into a dish of ink, while the larger hangs down, in front of a paper strip moved forward by clockwork. The minute glass siphon is connected, by a very fine aluminium wire, with a coil suspended between the poles of an electro magnet, and is moved backwards as it is deflected to the right or the left. To persuade a camel to get through the eye of a needle would, remarks the *English Mechanic*, under ordinary circumstances, not be a more difficult feat than to get ink through the capillary tube under ordinary pressure. But it is actually ejected in a tiny stream from the lower end of the siphon, by the simple and ingenious expedient of keeping the ink electrified to a high tension. It is a well-known fact that, when any liquid is electrified, its particles repelling each other, it is enabled to flow through the finest orifice; and, this fact, judiciously taken advantage of by Sir William Thomson, has enabled him to produce a frictionless pen point. The electrification of the ink in the reservoir is done by a rotating electrophorus or replenisher, kept in movement by an electro-magnetic machine.

THE SECOND MRS. DALY.

A MESS STORY.

"I TOULD yez," said Tim Daly, "the other night, some of the beauties and illigancies of courtship, and to the profit, plase the pigs, of the young ideas here prisint; but as the Philosopher remarks, look on this picture and on that, so I'll just be tilling yez the reverse of the glories of Giniral Daly's grand weddin wid the joy of his boisterous youth and his strength and his beauty to lind it *eclat*. Well, boys, me poor mother, may all the pleasures of Paradise be her own, hadn't been dead and buried more than two years, whin the Giniral, the vilyan, began to cogitate wid himself about the propriety of takin another angel to his bosom; but begorrah it wasn't beauty he wanted this time, but goold, for the divil a word of lie there's in it, but the ould blaguard was grown avaricious wid his age, and the sight of a guinea plased him more than the sight of a petticoat, the haythen, at the age of sivinty.

"It was batthered wid love, and punch, and war he was, and his ould carcash was so could and digniterated, that faix he was tould to go and live on the Western Coast, where the timperature, I'm tould, aiquals a bath with the hot weather cock iverlastintly turrend on.

"Its brikt and active he soon got in this illigant climate, but all his activity was regardin the rupees; for the sarra a divarsion in life he had that was unconnected wid money, or money's worth. Well, it was in Calicut that me father the Giniral, thin pensioned, yez see, took up his residence, and a famous place it was, too; but if it was more famous for one thing more than another, it was for ould John Gomez, the great marchant and banker of thim parts. It was half-Portugee an' half-English he was, and a yaller, wizened ould parody of a man; but faix it was said that he could rowl wheel-barrows full of goold any day for his intertainment, the same all sgglomerated out ov coir and pepper and the various commercial threasures ov the place. He had but was child, a daughter, and a wife by name Maria Jolly; an ould lass as yaller and as wizened as himself, but begorrah wid lots of money, for the divil a soul but herself was there for ould Gomez to lave his robberies to. Who the divil Jolly was, I niver could unthersthand. Some said he was the boatswain of a ship that turned planther, some said he was a slaver that did good business Mozambique way; others that he was a parson that had turned Musselman for the sake ov the ladies; but whatever he was, he was dead and buried many a day, and its little throuble the thoughts of him gave the Giniral. He and ould Gomez soon scraped an acquaintance, and it wasn't long before they became fast friends; for (to the one) idea was in the heads of thim both, and that was to make the money rowl, and byligitimate or illigitimate manes, the divil a pin they cared how. It was the ould school they belonged to, and iviry afternoon a'most, after they had dined together at one o'clock, they might be seen sittin in white jackets and throwsers in the verandah injoyin the saybreeze and smoking their hookahs, while their conversation ran on a variety of money spiculations. The daughter, Maria, was always attendin on them these times, mixin their *sungaree*, or lightin their pipes; and its tearin love she made to the Giniral, coaxin and fatherin him, though he'd long lost all his beauty, and wore a wig, false teeth, a wooden leg, and a glass eye, all for the sake of becomin Mrs. Giniral Daly, and houldin up her head among the highest of the land.

"Bad luck to her, she might have coaxed the Giniral for a hundthered years and made nothing out of him, for the crabbes of his breath were all perished wid the rheumatics and the wurreld's illusage; only for the money. Faix, whin he thought of the fortune she would have, his ould bowels yearned to make the cash his own. And shure she knew it, and so did ould Gomez! They were for iver conversin about the match, and widout sintimint; but the ould Giniral was hard to be brought well up to the scratch, for, like an ould soldier as he was, he wanted to get all she had and not to sittle nothin on her in returns. And they used to get hot over their calculations, and the Giniral would take Maria's portrait in detail, and claim ten thousand rupees for her watery eyes, and five thousand for the nose that was smashed by Jolly in one of his shrinkin bouts, and twinty thousand for her colour, and so on; while ould Gomez would be thrytin to bate him down in his intimates, or would be for layin on money on charrums that, begorrah, the Giniral considhered no charrums at all, at all. Ave, and she'd sit a listenin to all this discoorse, shmiles on her face, for she was determined to have the Giniral, but black Satan in her heart, thinkin how she'd pay him off bye and bye whin Holy Hymen had made them wan, and for betther and warser, Amin. It was a rare shpirit for commercial intherprise she had, the abandoned deliluder, and she flabbergasted the ould Giniral, the way she combated his objections to her fatures, and set against her ugliness her amiable accomplishments, such as the manufacture of cocoanut curry, and Jamaica punch, musahical performances on the dulcimar, and a head for arithmetic that, begorrah, Giniral himself was surpassed. For fourteen months she and her ould pirate ov a parent laid siege to the Giniral, and at last, begorrah, worn out wid their importunities, and the desire that was aiten him up to come in for all ould Gomez's wealth whin the divil claimed him as his own, he jist capitulated wid the condition that he must first have an inspection of all the books and ledgers. Its all right they were, divil a doubt of it, and the ould Giniral saw as clear as mud that the business was worth six thousand pounds a year, to say nothin' of the money saved, which amounted to seven lakhs of rupees.

"Accordin' to agriment, two lakhs of his own hardearned fortune he clapped into the concern; and thin he sint packs Mrs. Maria Jolly undher his arm, and away they goes as quiet as possible to the chapel to get married. The chapel, I'm tould, was filled wid people hissin and hootin the bride and the bridegroom, far the sorra a sowl was asked to the weddin', but so much as a dhrink ov could wather offered to any one to say a prayer or a good word for the couple. They just wint home as they came, cursed be the crowd; and faix it wasn't long before the curses began to take effect. Nine months, not a week after the marriage, all Calicut was scandalised wid the shphicteale ov the Giniral, in shirt and pyjamahs, hoppin' over the parade ground on his wooden leg, and Maria, the divil, behind him bastin him wid a long bamboo pole that she'd torn out of the rafthers. It was murther, murther, and millia murther, the Giniral was shootin' undher her correction, but the sorra a sowl, good, bad, or indifferent, would save him from her inclinations; and after she had lathered him thrce times round the place he hopped home again, and afther that it was known that the Giniral and his lady did not live happily together. Before the weddin, there was no one that could shampoo the vinom out ov his rhumatics like Maria; but now, bedad, whinivir he was tortured wid his agonies, and axed her to shtroke the pain away wid the palm of her hand, she jist took the big bamboo to him and walloped him so that a kangaroo hadn't more spring in his joints than that same unfortunate Giniral.

"And, faix, this wasn't the worst of it! A great commercial panic arose in thim days, and ould Gomez's house, that was built up on bills and paper, and such like dilusions, came down wid a crash that swallowed up the Giniral's two lakhs as if they'd been but a mouthful for his devourin monsther. Oh holy mother of Moses! but me father was fit for Bedhlam when he heard of these losses. Wid his drawn sword he searched all Calicut for ould Gomez, to murther him thin and there; but ould Gomez was away like a hare wid the hounds at her scent to the Cape, or Mauritius, or somewhere unknown, lavin the Giniral two lakhs worse than nothing, and saddled wid that black shcorpian, his daughther, who niver gave him a moment's aise or comfort from the time he got up in the mornin till he laid down at night—she and her ehtick. It was on wather and cocoannts the two had to live now, for the Giniral all along purtinded that the divil a he'penny he had but the two lakhs; but faix it was *four* he lost by the desaiver, and two of thim were safe in Governmint securities. All his thoughts were now fixed on a way to eshcape from her persecution; but that wasn't aisy, for she watched him so closely that the sorra a bit of liberty he had at all, at all.

"Well, boys, his heart was broken with her, and wid the cocoanut diet—he that loved his punch and his hot curries, but he'd sooner starve, yez see, than let on that he had any money to dhraw on. Anyway his cheeks grew as hollow and thin that you could see the people walkin on the other side of the road through thim, and his eye, and his teeth, and his leg all fell about the place for want of something to hould on to. It was in a lamintable decline he was, and wid the most of him in his grave, whin a Shamarkhan of a shkipper took compassion on him, and tould him he'd give him a passage to Bombay if he could only stale on board in the dead of night. It was a goodhearted man that same shkipper was, and he gave the Giniral too a couple of quarts of rum wherewith to make Mrs. Daly comfortable, and allay her suspicions; but faix she could dhrink like Shaccus himself, and all the effect the good liquor had on her was to set her into a kind of doze out of which she woke up the very minnit me father stole away. It wasn't long he took to hop to the saybeach, yez may depind on it, and into a canoe that was waitin for him; but quick as he was, Mrs. Daly was as quick as him, and the spirit died away widin him when he found her beside him, bad cess to her. 'I'm goin wheriver me Thady goes,' says she, wid a diabolical grin, 'shure it's man ve are,' says she, 'and who's to part us?' The Wid that she told the naygurs to shove off, and away they wint in the moonlight over the surf that was rowlin in mountains high.

"Fais, boys, that night the Giniral's luck turrend, and so did the boat—upside down. They were all preshipitated into the roarin say, and Mrs. Daly laid hould of the Giniral be his game leg, screechin it to frightin yez all the time. It was by accident may be, that he kicked out wid all the stringth that was in him; anyhow the leg wint loose, and wint to the bottom wid the lady. In the same time the naygurs righted the boat and dragged the Giniral in more dhrouned than alive. He'd only the power of spache to order them to pull from the spot where the disashter took place as hard as if the divil was afther them, and thin he just fainted away. Whin he came to himself again he was on board the ship, and that was the last that she ever heard of the second Mrs. Daly.

"Whin he got home to ould Ireland again, and invisted the two lakhs in an illigant property down in Connemara, bein fearful of having any further connection wid the Indian baythens, his conscience smote him a little regardin ould Gomez's abandoned daughter; but Father Luke Foggarty, from whom he sought spiritual counshel and advice, made him aisy on that score; for forty pounds in Masses Father Luke laid her ghost in the say, and he was niver throuble wid her but whin the rheumatics gave him the mimory of her corrections. 'Bad cess to him for an ould simpleton!' said Tim Daly reflectively, 'he would have done better for himself and his childher if he'd found his consolations in the vartuous minory of the first Mrs. Daly; 'but there's no fool like an ould fool, and avarice plays the divil wid ould age whin ill-regulated, as was the case wid me father of blissid memory, the great Giniral Daly, the frind of Wellington, and the brightest jewel in the Commissariat crown."—*Madras Times.*

COUNT BENEDETTI'S APOLOGY.

IN the official *Reichs-Anzeiger* Prince Bismarck gives the following reply to the accusations preferred by the French ex-Ambassador in his recently-published account of his Berlin Mission:—

"On the outbreak of the late campaign the German Foreign Office published certain documents relative to the French proposals for the annexation of Belgium. The German Foreign Office was driven to this unusual proceeding by the extraordinary circumstances of the case. Attacked by a formidable Power, we thought it necessary to diminish the dangers of the war by all legitimate means, and to render it more difficult for our enemy than it might otherwise have been to gain the sympathies of those States whose benevolent attitude was equally important to either belligerent.

"Count Benedetti, the late French Ambassador at Berlin, has now deemed it advisable to make some more disclosures in connexion with this question. We must leave to him the responsibility of his proceeding; but we must regard it as compelling us to correct him on those points in which he aims at throwing a doubt upon the accuracy of our publications of last year.

"Count Benedetti evidently does not know what portions of the French secret archives have in the course of the war fallen into the hands of our troops, or he would have been more circumspect in his assertions. Above all, he would not have attempted to reiterate the denial with which the late Emperor Napoleon met the German communications respecting the acquisition of Belgium by France. On page 197 of his book Count Benedetti says—

"'It will be remembered that on the 5th of August I handed to Herr von Bismarck the Draft Treaty concerning Mayence and the left bank of the Upper Rhine. It is unnecessary for me to add that M. Rouher, in the second paragraph of his letter to me, dated August 6, alludes to this communication. But what is equally proved by this letter, and what it is more important to notice, as it invalidates the allegations of Herr von Bismarck, is that nobody at Paris thought of regarding Belgium as an equivalent for the territorial indemnity which France required, and the justice of which the Prussian Ambassador had himself admitted.'

"In this, as also in the conclusions drawn from it, Count Benedetti endeavours to jumble together two different phases of the dilatory negotiations which the President of the Prussian Cabinet had been carrying on with him for several years. Mixing up the demand for German territory preferred on the 5th and 7th of August, 1866, with the subsequent demand for Belgium, he strives to refer the letters which have been found in the Tuileries exclusively to the former. But the Emperor's letter to the Marquis de Lavalette, quoted by M. Benedetti on page 108, proves the demand for German territory to have been abandoned before Belgium was mentioned. That these two phases of the negotiations were regarded by M. Benedetti himself as entirely distinct is moreover proved by his own reports to his Government, which the war has thrown into our hands. As early as August 5, 1866, Count Benedetti sent home an account of the Mayence episode, of which we subjoin the first part:—

"'M. le Ministre,—On my arrival in Berlin, I found the telegram containing the text of the secret Convention which you have ordered me to present to the Prussian Government. Your Excellency may rest assured that I shall neglect no means of urging the acceptance of this Convention, whatever may be the resistance I am sure to encounter. Deeply convinced of the moderation of the Imperial Government in stipulating for securities in the event of a future aggrandizement of Prussia, I shall not easily be brought to consent to modifications of any importance in your draft, even were it only for the purpose of not committing them to you. In this transaction I believe firmness to be the best if not the one argument to be employed. I shall therefore have no doubt as to my determination to decline unacceptable propositions, taking good care, however, to prove that, in refusing to us the guarantees we require, in case of Prussian aggrandizement, the Berlin Cabinet would be slighting the demands of justice and prudence, and also giving us an insight into the extent of its ingratitude. Considering what the temper of the Prussian Minister is, and wishing to set to work as cautiously as possible, I thought it as well not to be present at the moment when the certainty that we ask the Rhine, inclusive of Mayence, is distinctly realized by him. I have, therefore, sent him this morning a copy of your draft, accompanying it with a letter, of which I transmit a copy. I shall endeavour to see him to-morrow, and shall communicate in what mood I find him.'

"This written communication was succeeded by an interview, which Count Benedetti has lightly touched upon in his book. Had he gone into details he could not have avoided telling us that he warmly and resolutely pressed the French demand. On the Prussian Prime Minister observing that such a demand meant war, and that Count Benedetti had better go to Paris to prevent a rupture, the latter replied that he would, indeed, return home, but only in order to recommend to the Emperor to maintain a proposition the abandonment of which would imperil the existence of the dynasty. Public opinion in France, he added, insisted upon some such concession on the part of Germany. The parting words of the Prussian Prime Minister to Count Benedetti before he set out for Paris were, as nearly as can be remembered, those:—

"'Please to call His Majesty's attention to this. Should a war arise out of this complication it might be a war attended with a revolutionary crisis. In such a case the German dynasties are likely to prove more solid than that of the Emperor Napoleon.'

"Then came the letter of the Emperor Napoleon, dated the 12th of August, in which matters were smoothed over. Only after the Mayence question had been thus disposed of was Belgium introduced. This took place on the 16th of August.

"'We have no intention to divulge secret affairs of State to the disadvantage of individuals, but the interest we have in clearing up the matter compels us to quote the principal contents of the letter dated the 16th of August, 1866, which M. Chauvy brought to M. Benedetti from Paris, and which contains "an accurate and precise abstract" of his instructions. Those instructions were—

"'1. The negotiations are to preserve an amicable character.

"'2. The negotiations must be strictly confidential. (Here follows a list of the persons to whom the confidence of the Ambassador is to be confined.)

"'3. In proportion to the chance of success our demands will have to be graduated as follows:—The first place, you have to combine into one proposition the recovery of the frontiers of 1814 and the annexation of Belgium. You have, therefore, to ask for the cession of the Rhenish provinces, Belgium, Saarbrück, and the Duchy of Luxembourg; and you have to aim at the annexation of Belgium by the conclusion of an offensive and defensive treaty which is to be kept secret. Secondly, should this basis appear to promise no result, you will resign Saarlouis, Saarbrück, and even Landau, which, after all, is but a dilapidated nest of a place, the occupation of which might excite German national feelings against us, in this eventuality your public agreement will be confined to the Duchy of Luxembourg, and your secret treaty to the reunion of Belgium with France. Thirdly, supposing a clear and unmistakable reference to the incorporation of Belgium is found unpalatable, you are authorized to assent to a clause in which, to obviate the intervention of England, Antwerp is declared a free city. In no case, however, are you to permit the reunion of Antwerp with Holland or the incorporation of Maesec cht with Prussia.

"'Should Herr von Bismarck put the question, what advantage would accrue to him from such a treaty, the simple reply would be that he would thereby secure a powerful ally, that he would consolidate his recent acquisitions, and he was only desired to consent to the cession of what does not belong to him, and that he makes no sacrifice at all to be compared to that gain. The sum total of your mission is—we require in an enforcible treaty which gives us Luxembourg, and a secret treaty which, stipulating for an offensive and defensive alliance, leaves us the chance of annexing Belgium at the right moment, Prussia engaging to assist us, if necessary, by force of arms, in carrying out this purpose.'

"These instructions, dated August 16, were answered by Count Benedetti in a letter dated Berlin, August 23. This letter, which is entirely in his own hand, like so many other interesting documents of the same kind, is at this moment in the possession of the German Foreign Office. It contains a draft treaty, also in Count Benedetti's own hand, and conceived in strict accordance with the instructions sent him. On the margin of this draft treaty are added sundry amendments devised at Paris. The draft treaty, together with the amendments, agrees with the well-known project handed by Count Benedetti to Herr von Bismarck immediately after, and published by Herr von Bismarck last year.

"Subjoined is the introductory passage of Count Benedetti's letter of August 23:—

"'I have received your communication, and shall conform as much as possible to the principles laid down in it. I send you the second version of a draft treaty, in which Landau and Saarbrück are omitted. I have had occasion to convince myself that we should encounter insuperable difficulties were we to insist upon those places. I have accordingly kept to Luxembourg and Belgium.'

"In another passage of the same letter the Count says—

"'It is understood that I send you the first draft of the treaty, which if necessary will be recast by us.'

"And again—

"'You will observe that I have drawn up a single treaty instead of two. In putting the thing into shape I found that it would be difficult to enter into stipulations about Luxembourg which could be published. I might, however, propose that Clause 4, which relates to Belgium, receive the form and character of an additional article, which being placed at the end, might be kept secret. But do you really think that Clause 5 would not transpire?"

"We possess likewise the rough sketch of the reply to the above letter. It is written on official paper, and shows that M. Benedetti's draft produced a favorable impression, but took some time to digest. The rough sketch alludes to the necessity of indemnifying the King of Holland for Luxembourg by Prussian territory. It also considers the pecuniary sacrifices that might possibly be required in carrying out the treaty, and asserts that the right to garrison the Federal fortresses established by the late Federal Constitution of Germany is extinct, and that to maintain it in Southern Germany would be incompatible with the independence of the South German States. Landau and Saar louis are renounced, but Prussia is expected to perform an act of courtesy by razing their fortifications and divesting them of their aggressive character. At the same time it is hinted that the "speedy" reunion of all Germany is regarded as inevitable at Paris. Clause 4, however, is not to be made dependent upon Clause 3:—

"'It is obvious that the extension of the supremacy of Prussia across the Maine will as a matter of course compel us to seize Mayence. But the same necessity may arise from other events, on which subject we must reserve to ourselves exclusively the right to judge. In this respect the clear and exact wording of the draft is of inestimable worth.'

"The acquisition of Luxembourg is repeatedly represented as the immediate object of the Convention, the annexation of Belgium as its ulterior aim. This latter point, as well as the alliance offensive and defensive, is to be kept secret. Then follows this passage:—

"'This combination reconciles all parties. By giving us an immediate satisfaction, and setting people on the right track concerning the disposal of Belgium, it quiets public opinion in France. It maintains secrecy concerning the alliance as well as the contemplated annexations. If you think that the cession of Luxembourg had better be concealed till the moment we lay hands on Belgium, I should be obliged by your giving me your reasons in detail. You will perceive that to suspend the beginning of operations for an indefinite time might result in bringing the Belgian question to a premature close.'

"Towards the end of the letter Count Benedetti is authorized to go to Carlsbad for a time should he think it necessary to do so.

"Count Benedetti's reply to this Paris communication is dated August 29. In it he for the first time expresses a doubt whether France can count upon the sincerity of Prussia. Observing that Count Bismarck seems to suspect France of an intention to sow discord between Prussia and England, he says—'What confidence can we repose in statesmen who allow themselves to be disturbed by such considerations as these?' He refers to the mission of General Manteuffel at St. Petersburg, and is afraid that Prussia has received assurances from another quarter which will enable her to dispense with the countenance of France. Prussia, as Herr von Bismarck professes to have told the King, requires the assistance of one great Power. Should the cooperation of France be declined, it will only be because people in Berlin are already provided, or are about to be so.' To wait for further intelligence upon this head, Count Benedetti determines to go to Carlsbad, whence he will return the moment he receives a telegram from Count Bismarck. During his absence the Prussian Prime Minister left Berlin, to return, if we recollect aright, only in the month of December.

"Secret negotiations were thus necessarily suspended for several months. But this did not, however, prevent their being subsequently resumed at various times; and if Count Benedetti, on page 185, charges Herr von Bismarck with erroneously placing the Belgian negotiations in 1867, when, in reality, they took place in 1866, the only inference to be deduced from this is that the French Ambassador reverted in 1867 to the conversations cut short the year before. After what has been said above, the peculiar attitude of France during the Belgian Railway controversy renders it perfectly credible that the Paris Government had even then not abandoned all hope of gaining the consent of Northern Germany for their favourite project.

"But we have no wish to indulge in disclosures beyond those imperatively required for defensive purposes. We accordingly confine ourselves to the correcting of statements which might occasion erroneous ideas on German politics. Until forced to resume this task we shall resist the temptation to make a more unreserved use of the copious materials at our disposal."

On Prince Bismarck first publishing the famous *projet de traité*, in July, 1866, the French Ambassador, it will be remembered, retorted that the whole project had been devised by the Prussian Premier, and, very much against his will, forced upon the representative of France. In his letter to the Duc de Gramont, dated Paris, July 29, 1870, and printed in the *Journal Officiel* of July, 30 Count Benedetti says:—

"At the time of the conclusion of the Peace of Prague, being aware of the sensation which had been caused in France by the annexation of Hanover, electoral Hesse, and the city of Frankfort to Prussia, M. Bismarck again manifested the anxiety he felt to restore the equilibrium that had been destroyed by those acquisitions. Various combinations respecting the integrity of the States bordering upon France and Prussia were put forward; they became the subject of many interviews, in the course of which M. Bismarck always sought to obtain the adoption of his personal ideas. Upon the occasion of one of these conversations, and in order to obtain an exact statement of his combinations, I consented to write them down in some sort at his dictation. The form, not less than the subject, shows clearly that I confined myself to the reproduction of a scheme conceived and developed by him."

The luckless diplomatist could not have conceived that the Germans would go straight to Paris, and that the French Government, to aggravate the humiliation they had brought upon themselves, would leave the most important State papers to be seized by the invader at St. Cloud.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS ON ENGLAND.—The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"The *Liberté* is evidently sore engaged in boxing its English subjects. After sending Lord Lyons to Melbourne as Lieutenant-Governor of India on Friday, it now tells us that yesterday a pauper's funeral was followed by two little children and a young woman in tears. The hearse was covered with a piece of red cloth, on which a scutcheon was worked. 'By curiosity we (the *Liberté*) followed the coffin to the cemetery, and learnt that the deceased was a peer of England, the Viscount Athol, who died of want the day before yesterday. Lord Athol had been on bad terms with his family, which has a colossal fortune, for the last ten years. His cousin german, the Marquis, is one of the greatest orators of the House of Lords."

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